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ROSENBERGS: DEADLINE JAN. 12

Press blacks out Govt. perjury admission; smears, protest mount

PROOF of at least one perjurer among the government's witnesses against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, under sentence of death as "atom spies," came last week from the government itself. U. S. Atty. Myles J. Lane submitted an affidavit to Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan admitting a charge by defense atty. Emanuel H. Bloch that passport photographer Ben Schneider lied on the witness stand when he testified that until that day he had not seen the Rosenbergs since he photographed them some months before.

Lane's affidavit contained the confession of FBI agent John A. Harrington that Schneider had secretly been taken into the courtroom the day before he took the stand, to familiarize himself with the Rosenbergs' appearance; he had not recognized them from press photos published before and during the trial. As in the Alger Hiss case, the government in the Rosenberg trial had produced a surprise last witness (Schneider) on the last day of the trial, leaving the defense no opportunity to refute his story at the time.

Schneider's testimony was used to prove the government's contention that the Rosenbergs had planned to flee the country before their arrest; there was no other corroborating evidence of this charge. Although a minor witness, Schneider was the government's "clincher" at the trial; his testimony was freshest in the jurors' minds when they retired. But last week not a single major New York metropolitan newspaper reported the government's admission that Schneider had been rehearsed.

EMANUEL BLOCH
Down to the last barrier

SCARED EDITORS: Part of the metropolitan press condemned itself on another count last week: in his petition for a full hearing to invalidate the convictions and set aside the sentences against the Rosenbergs, attorney Bloch charged that the newspapers had publicly condemned and convicted them before their trial, and that the stories of their guilt had been "fed" them by FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath and U. S. Atty. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice). Judge Ryan conceded that if pre-trial prejudicial atmosphere inspired by the prosecution could be proved, then the defense was entitled to a full hearing.

Bloch submitted clippings from the N. Y. **Times** and other papers directly quoting tendentious statements made before the trial by the three government officials, apparently in violation of Canon 20 of legal ethics. The government attorney did not attmept to deny their unethical and tendentious nature; he denied the statements as quoted were ever made. The court, instead of subpenaing the officials to state whether they had been misquoted by the press, gave Bloch three days to prove the quotes were accurate.

Three newspapers gave Bloch affidavits supporting the accuracy of their own stories; three refused or stalled. In Washington, Bloch obtained a true copy of an original Justice Dept. press release with the Hoover and McGrath quotes—presumably incontestable evidence which, however, seemed too late to count.

THE "SECRETS" HOAX: Denied were all other preliminary motions made by Bloch—to subpena witnesses to prove charges that the government used perjured testimony; others to prove a charge that a "deal" had been made with David Greenglass, the government's chief witness; to subpena scientists who could refute Greenglass' "scientific" testimony and to prove that the "secret" allegedly sent to Moscow was public knowledge.

On the latter point, the petition for a new hearing cites 67 scientific treatises published in the U. S. S. R. from 1932 to 1945, all available in English translations, proving that

> . . . the secret of the detonating machine [of the atom bomb]—allegedly the secret transmitted by David Greenglass to the USSR—is no secret at all.

Harmon Craig, Research Assistant at Chicago University's Institute for Nuclear Studies, wrote in the student publication **Chicago Maroon** (11/29) that there is much doubt about Greenglass' scientific testimony—which has been impounded and made secret:

> . . . It would appear that the obligation is upon the government to allow some competent scientist with security clearance to inspect this material and talk to Greenglass, in an effort to decide whether a mechanic with a high-school education could have recalled or comprehended these data without outside help. If it should be apparent that he could not have done so, and this should not be difficult to determine, then it would seem that perjury and a fraud of some sort have been committed.

ADS ARE REFUSED: As world protests against the Rosenbergs' impending execution—set for the week of Jan. 12—grew in scope and volume, other forces undertook to frighten supporters into silence. An initially high-voltage parade of inaccuracies by Oliver Pilat in the N. Y. **Post,** presumably designed to scare liberals away from the clemency drive, petered out as the series wore on. The N. Y. **World-Telegram,** in two articles by its "red expert" Frederick Woltman, took up the counter-campaign which consisted of declarations in total contradiction to the trial record. (It was reported during the week that the **Post** had earlier refused paid advertisements for the sale of the official trial transcript; the Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case appealed to all major N. Y. papers for the right to place full-page ads; at the beginning of this week no ads had appeared.)

Pressure on the Rosenbergs to "confess"—constant since their conviction—

(Continued on Page 10)

Queen's Chaplain protests

Among hundreds of individuals and organizations in a score of countries defying official U. S. hysteria last week was Charles E. Raven, Prof. Emeritus of Cambridge University, England, and Chaplain to the Queen, who wrote:

> As one who has spent much time during the past 25 years in the U. S., and has a deep concern for Anglo-American friendship, I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs both in itself and from its inevitable effect upon British and world opinion. . . . This savage verdict underlines the conviction that America, instead of leading the world to a more righteous and liberal way of life, is becoming so hysterical in its dread of communism as to betray the very principles upon which the Constitution was founded and which its past history has always respected.
>
> The sentence of death, whatever the merits of the case, is a tragic event for all lovers of the Republic.

IKE WAS HERE

Pfc. Charles H. Hervig of Chicago points out to a Korean farmer—the man the Koreans never saw. After his trip, Eisenhower reported there was no "trick" way to end the war. He sounded like a blurred recording of his Democratic opponent, Gov. Stevenson, who kept repeating that there was no "slick" way to end the war.

WAR & PEACE

GOP brass' Pacific huddle dims peace outlook

WITH India's Korea proposals approved by 54 to 5 in the General Assembly, and President-elect Eisenhower already returning from his "bring-the-boys-home" visit to the war zone promised to U. S. voters, war-weary citizens at the week-end studied reports from UN and from Korea, found in neither any sign of an end to the blood-bath.

In three days in Korea, Eisenhower had talked three times with S. Korean President Syngman Rhee who called armistice negotiations "merely a waste of time." Rhee's minimum demands were an "all-out drive to the Yalu," "dissolution of the N. Korean government"; all Chinese forces must go, but U. S. forces must remain because

> . . . it would be impossible for the S. Koreans alone to hold the front against the Communists (N. Y. Times, 12/6, 7).

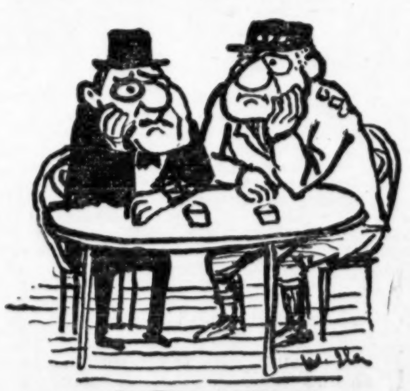
"FREEDOM WILL WIN": Eisenhower called Rhee "a great man." His insubstantial comments after talking with U. S. war brass in Korea and with Gen. William C. Chase, chief U. S. adviser to Chiang Kai-shek who flew in from Formosa, indicated that only ways to continue the fighting until U. S. demands could be imposed—not to end it by any compromise—were discussed. "In this great struggle between two ideologies," he concluded warily, "freedom is bound to be successful." Dulles, McKay and Humphrey, Secretaries-to-be of State, Interior and Treasury, were flown to Wake Island to join Eisenhower and his Defense Secy. Wilson and Atty. Gen. Brownell in global strategy discussions on the homecoming cruiser Helena. A Korea decision, as James Reston wrote in **NYT** (12/7), must be related to

> . . . what seems to be a deteriorating situation at several other critical points . . . weighed carefully against the situation in Iran and Southeast Asia and Germany and elsewhere.

Also in the party flown to the Helena were Eisenhower advisers Joseph Dodge and Gen. Lucius Clay, and **Time-Life-Fortune**'s C. D. Jackson and Emmet Hughes. Hughes—credited with devising the "I shall go to Korea" line which clinched Eisenhower's election—would probably have to work out with Jackson a new line to pacify voters who thought this meant peace. Meanwhile in New York, Gen. MacArthur told the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers he had a "clear and definite solution" to end the war; he "withheld details."

"MORAL OBLIGATIONS": In UN, only the Soviet group voted against India's Korea proposals, with Formosa-China as lone abstainer. The approved resolution called for UN disposition of unrepatriated POW's 30 days after convening a post-truce political conference. Western delegates' satisfaction was "tempered somewhat" (**NYT,** 12/4) by the abstention or absence of all Asian and Arab delegates except Thailand and the Philippines from voting on the U. S. S. R.'s resolution which followed India's on the agenda. Argentina also

(Continued on Page 3)



Drawing by Walter Ifer

"I'm beginning to think that 'Go Home' may be good advice."

Are YOU a 52?

If your mailing label on page 1 says 12-52, 11-52 or any other number ending in 52, your subscription has expired. To be sure of getting your GUARDIAN without interruption in 1953, you must send in your renewal at once.

Nothing to fill in. Just tear off this corner with the label on it, put it in an envelope with $2 for 52 weeks (dollar bills are OK) and mail TODAY to

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 Murray Street New York 7, N. Y.

THE MAIL BAG
USM

Atomic knowledge

VENICE, CALIF.

I am an old man, many years past the allotted three score and ten, but alert and active, and I hope to be for a few years yet, so I try to help by writing letters of protest.

I compiled a list of the chronology of the development and discovery of nuclear fission, starting with the discovery of alpha particles by Rutherford in 1904, together with the discovery of artificial radioactivity by Curie and Joliot in 1934, the discovery of the neutron by Chadwick in 1932, and the positron by Anderson in 1932, and the announcement of nuclear fission by Hahn and Strassman, on Jan. 15, 1939.

I also compiled a list of the books and articles describing nuclear fission, starting with **Elements of Nuclear Physics** (Prentice-Hall, 1936), by Franco Rasetti, of the Univ. of Rome; **Introduction to Nuclear Physics**, by N. Feather (Cambridge Press, 1936), and **Applied Nuclear Physics**, by Pollard & Davidson (John Wiley & Sons, 1942), and many others. Most of these books and publications I have in my files.

I sent this compilation to Hon. Hugo Black of the Supreme Court, as proof that it was impossible for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to have given any information about the subject to the Soviet Union, because such information was common knowledge all over the world among physicists years before the commencement of World War II. I received an acknowledgement from Mr. Black, and am quite sure his vote—the only one—to reopen the case was on account of my letter of proof.

C. E. Steere

In Germany they know . . .

HAMBURG, GERMANY

Enclosed we are sending you a copy of a resolution passed yesterday at the public meeting of the Assn. of the Victims of Nazism in Hamburg-Eimsbuettel.

The resolution was signed by all the participants and sent to President Truman. We are convinced that the world-wide protests of all justice-loving people will save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Kurt Wittenberg, Vice-President. Albin Luedtke, President.

Rosenbergs and depravity

YARMOUTH, ME.

Am enclosing a clipping from Portland Evening Express which says that a number of persons have expressed a desire to witness the execution of the Rosenbergs. It is indeed difficult to believe that there is any one who has reached such a state of depravity. Especially to witness the execution of a father and mother who were convicted without proper evidence.

There has been no atomic secret since 1938. Russia has worked out 2 methods for producing atomic energy. The laws of physics or chemistry are the same today as 50 years ago. In light of these facts, and the refusal to review the Rosenberg verdict, it gives the impression fascism is spearheading an attack upon the Jewish people!

Chester E. Thompson

How crazy can you get dept.

Machinist—Good pay, working cond., pension plan, disability & hosp. plan, free life insurance, permanent work. A real fine shop—congenial associates, plant is on strike but transportation is furnished in and out of plant. Call Mr. Cunningham, Pacific Hard Rubber Co., An 2-1141.

Ad. in Los Angeles Times, October 31.

Free one-year sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner: Dave Brown, Los Angeles.

From Fred Stover

HAMPTON, IOWA

Sincere appreciation for continuing to do a fine job. If the GUARDIAN would get into enough American homes, then America would soon be America again. Here is a small check to make sure you keep at it.

F. W. Stover

From the Ike-ish

FLUSHING, N. Y.

Gov. Sherman Adams of N.H., once a large employer in pulp and lumber and now appointed Presidential asst. to Eisenhower, said in his inaugural address Jan. 4, 1951: "I believe if we all would decide this year to give half a dollar more work for the dollar we receive, we would all come pretty near getting back the half a dollar we are losing because our dollars are only worth half as much" (N. Y .Times, Nov. 24).

May I offer my translation from the original Gobbledygook? "I believe if you all would decide to give a half dollar more work for the dollar you receive, we will get an extra half a dollar profit in addition to the extra half dollar profit we are already getting because the dollar we give you is only worth half as much."

Victor Perlo

An order—with love

CHICAGO, ILL.

To hell with that noise about your problems. You got problems, you bring 'em to your readers, and we'll dig up our last cent. Here's $50. I will have some more dough for you around Xmas time. Much love.

H. P.

Missionaries in China

BRISBANE, CALIF.

A talk by Rev. Elmer H. Thode, recently returned former missionary in Ichang, China, before the Bay Area Medical Mission Assn. Nov. 19 is interesting in connection with the spate of stories about the new regime's "persecution" of missionaries. Some of his remarks:

"The Communists brought us a notice: law-abiding citizens would be unharmed. . .. Our work went on as usual. . . . We lived in our homes till we left. Were we prisoners? This is not a correct use of the word; we were detained at home. Things only went downhill for us when the U. S. froze Chinese assets. . . . The Communists' demands were not unreasonable on us; we simply could not get enough money through to meet our expenses."

He said the workers agreed to a salary cut he made, then took him to court. "The judge asked if the facts were not as I said, and questioned a Chinese pastor on my behalf." The case was dismissed.

"I was not persecuted, but it was the uncertainty! . . . And whatever hostility there was against me was a result of my being an American, not because I was a Christian. . . . Li Yen-sun was not executed because he was a Christian but because he was a friend of Chiang Kai-shek, wrote for **Time** and **Life**, was a landlord, was on the police force in Shanghai. His wife is all right; she is in Hankow. . . . You could get plenty of food. I suffered from nervous disorders, from indigestion, not from lack of food."

Not a friendly witness for the new China, but not a lying one: so no write-up whatever in the S. F. **Chronicle**.

Louise H. Horr

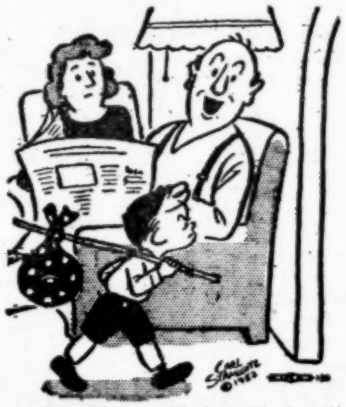
Earl Browder's case

YONKERS, N. Y.

Thank you for publishing my letter. Some 15 of your readers have generously responded, and I would like to thank them through your columns, since most of them did not send addresses. Especially, K. & Q. of Brooklyn asked me to acknowledge receipt of $10.

Twice the government has said it was "not prepared" to answer our motions against the indictment, which is strange, since they were prepared to jail me without delay. But finally the motions are to be heard Dec. 10 and should help to define the law in this growingly important field. We hope it will finally become possible to either deny or affirm being a Communist without threat of jail as the result.

Earl Browder



The Brewery Worker, Cincinnati

"If you're running away, son, remember — don't take any lousy non-union jobs!"

The Eisenhower vote

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Progressives should temper their notion that the Eisenhower vote was a protest against the Korea war with a little realism. Certainly it was a vote expressing a desire to end the war quickly. But it was also a vote for a "strong man" to do it. Primarily, people who voted for Ike wanted the war to end by "pulling out." But if this is not possible they, at least great numbers of them, explicitly say: "Then he should go ahead and drop some atom bombs on them."

The handful of my fellow-workers who voted for Ike definitely said as much in conversation. In other words the heavy vote for Ike was "progressive" in the same way that the tremendous popular vote for Hitler was in Germany in the '30s. That is, it was not progressive. It was a terrible action of people heartsick with depression turning to fascism, just as the Ike vote was the action of people heartsick with war and inflation turning to another general.

Let's face it. The Ike vote means that our struggle for peace is much harder than we thought. Let us derive no false understanding out of the election returns.

A Brother for Peace

Erstwhile

NEW YORK, N. Y.

As one who believes in your paper and, like you, thinks that the most important aim is an ever-increasing circulation, I would like to criticize something which I think is stopping the paper from growing the way it should. In an Oct. 2 article you talked about the lesser-evil doctrine in the elections as propounded by some liberals and "erstwhile progressives." This is the sort of distortion I don't like.

"Erstwhile progressives" means very former progressives, no longer progressives. Call them confused, but please not erstwhile. It suggests that they are no longer our allies because they don't agree with us 100% down the line. How to lose friends and alienate people!

A Friend

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CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor*
JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager*
JAMES ARONSON, *Executive Editor*

DEPARTMENTAL EDITORS: Tabitha Petran (World Affairs); Lawrence Emery (Farm, Peace, Freedom); Elmer Bendiner (Labor, Politics, Latin America); Kumar Goshal (United Nations); Victor Perlo (Economy). ART EDITOR: Robert Joyce. ADVERTISING: Robert E. Light. BUSINESS & PROMOTION: Leon Summit. SUBSCRIPTION, CIRCULATION: Geo. Evans.

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REPORT TO READERS

Will you join us on the night of Jan. 16?

ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 16, at New York's City Center Casino, the GUARDIAN has scheduled a get-together of our readers in the New York area and any who may be visiting.

Many of our good friends in the world of the theater, music, entertainment and the arts are planning to attend, as well as beloved people in other endeavors.

The gathering, you may recall, was projected as a deferred (because of the political campaigns) birthday get-together to start our fifth year. The real birthday was Oct. 18.

SINCE we scheduled the affair, the January week in which it falls has been given a new and transcending significance. It has become the week in which the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg would be carried out if the clemency appeals now pouring in from all over the world were to go unheeded.

WE of the GUARDIAN, which played the primary role in bringing the facts of the case to public attention, have every hope that humane considerations will grant the Rosenbergs judicial or executive clemency before January.

We know that our readers join us in this universal hope and the further hope that the occasion of our getting together on Jan. 16 may be one of great rejoicing.

Won't you now set aside that Friday evening to be with us, on the occasion of our first public function? Tickets are available in advance at $1 by mail. Admission at the door will be $1.25 if there is not a capacity attendance of ticket-holders.

ALSO, there are many hundreds of readers from whom we have not heard in response to our Holiday letter to all subscribers asking your subscription renewals and support for '53. In our letter we offered you a free gift of eight of our exquisite and meaningful season's cards (now in their second big print order). There is still time to obtain yours. So please get your reply to our Holiday letter on its way to us right now.

The most welcome Holiday remembrance you can give us is the assurance that you are with us for '53 in the campaign for peace, humanity and political decency.

—THE EDITORS

For George Shapiro

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit suffered a great loss last month in the sudden death of a dearly beloved progressive, George Shapiro. Because of George's sincere interest in the GUARDIAN some of his friends decided that a fitting tribute to his memory might be the setting up of a Memorial Fund in the GUARDIAN. With this in mind, I am enclosing a contribution of $36.

If it is possible for you to set up such a Memorial Fund, certainly people in other parts of the country would contribute small and large amounts in memory of other progressives. How better to further the work they did in life than to assure the continuance of a progressive newspaper?

You might also consider starting a Happy Day Fund to which contributions could be made in honor of weddings, anniversaries, birthdays, etc.

Maxine Rosen

One doctor's experience

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

My husband is one of the Un-American Committee alumni and though his livelihood has not been affected since he is a general practicioner (M.D.) a couple of interesting personal things have occurred. The day after the hearings our milkman began with "I'm proud to have you on my route" and each subsequent delivery brought an interesting chat.

In the year previous to the hearings we'd got only one patient on the block; in the month after the hearings, two new ones. Our analysis: they probably didn't know about Walt and/or the publicity in newspapers is apparently going in one ear and out the other.

My husband's patients have, on the whole, been very sympathetic. They all have seen or been told of the committee's inquisition and were "educated" by this attack on their doctor.

Mrs. W. Kempler

Time doesn't stand still

SOUTH GATE, CALIF.

Rep. Carl T. Dunham (D-N. C.), acting chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee, today left a hint that a bigger weapon than the new hydrogen bomb is being planned. "Time doesn't stand still," Durham told a reporter last night. "We'll continue our development program in view of the present international situation."

—United Press, Nov. 17, 1952.

A Negro looks at a white woman
And is guilty of rape. (She saw him leer.)
A writer crawls before a committee
Propelled by greed and fear.
 The A-bomb
 Which will partially destroy a city
 Is dropped.
O time doesn't stand still, stand still
In **Bedlam-on-the-Hill!**

An editor hopes Americans
Will take possession of the moon.
A statesman leaps from a window shouting
—The Russians are coming soon!—
 The H-bomb
 Which will entirely destroy a city
 Is dropped.
O time doesn't stand still, stand still
In Bedlam-on-the-Hill!

A teacher takes a loyalty oath
And swears that three plus two is four.
When the air-raid siren sounds, the pupils
Lie flat upon the floor.
 The X-bomb
 Which will destroy the universe
 Is dropped.
O time doesn't stand still, stand still
In Bedlam-on-the-Hill!

Dana Platt

THE CIO CONVENTION

The meaning of Walter Reuther's victory

By Elmer Bendiner

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ACCEPTING re-election as exec. vice-president of the CIO, Allan S. Haywood told delegates to its 14th convention a Pat-and-Mike story, followed it with a pep talk, then led the delegates in mass singing:

> And if Taft gets in the way
> We're going to roll right over him
> We're going to roll the union on.

The CIO had rolled over many men and many things in the four-day convention, including 64-year-old Haywood who lost the presidential race (3,079,181 to 2,613,103) to Auto Workers pres. Walter P. Reuther. Where Reuther would roll it—and where it might roll Reuther—were forecast in the new president's one-hour acceptance speech.

HIGHLY GLOBAL: Unlike Haywood, Reuther was the aspiring statesman, not the convivial delegates' buddy. (He does not drink, smoke or gamble.) He talked as from on high, pointing his remarks not so much at the delegates as at the incoming Eisenhower administration, the press and the world. His coverage was global: he went down the line for the Truman foreign policy, emphasizing Point 4, and called for CIO participation in a "great freedom crusade."

He promised that if all else fails in coming negotiations with U. S. big business, "we will fight it out on America's picket lines" (the delegates cheered)—but also referred to

> ". . . a long-range program . . . to raise collective bargaining above . . . the competition between economic pressure groups."

As for the fight against communism, it must be waged by filling "wrinkled bellies" as well as by military power.

WANTS TO BE FRIENDS: Reuther left little doubt that, if wanted, CIO's Mutual Security and Economic Cooperation missionaries would be at Eisenhower's service as they were at Truman's. Throughout the convention CIO officials reserved their heaviest fire for Sen. Taft, adopted a wait-and-see attitude to Eisenhower; the election was a defeat "but not a disaster" (Reuther). Enthusiasm for the appointment of AFL's plumbers' leader Martin Durkin as Secy. of Labor was restrained, but after Taft denounced it as an "affront," Haywood said:

> "If it's bad for Taft it's good for us."

In a press conference Reuther spoke well of Defense Secy.-elect Charles E. Wilson of General Motors (who has spoken well of Reuther since signing GM's 5-year contract):

> "Mr. Wilson is one of the more enlightened industrialists who brings to his job a lot of know-how."

CIO's new president making here his maiden effort at statesmanship is a man of proverbial and boundless ambition. Charles Madison in his **American**

HAYWOOD AND REUTHER
Guess who won

Labor Leaders wrote of him (at the 1949 convention, when he led in demanding expulsion of unions bucking CIO's political line):

> Not a few observers felt that throughout the sessions he [Reuther] was thinking as much of how to win Murray's office at the first opportunity as of the procedure that would help eject the left-wingers without hurt to the CIO.

PLEASE! NO PRINCIPLES: Though Reuther may open a new era for CIO, nobody in CIO, it seemed, had voted for it. The Haywood-Reuther contest was bitter but showed no differences in principle between the two camps.

There were two conventions in Atlantic City. In the Chelsea Hotel ballroom, where the delegates sat each day, the election never rated a speech from the floor. In the lobby of the Hotel Ambassador across the street, in hotel rooms, in hired caucus chambers, delegates talked of nothing else. Each night newsmen haunted corridors, listened behind closed doors for exploding factionalism; delegates waited in the lobby for the word (of capitulations, deals, switches, maneuvers), which come down in hurried appearances by leaders or their press agents or reporters from the big New York dailies who came out and held impromptu press conferences. (The big press favored Reuther, launched his pre-convention bandwagon, floated pro-Reuther rumors.)

The delegates split into these major groups: auto, textile, maritime, electrical, for Reuther; steel and communications for Haywood. Amalgamated Clothing Workers early formed a "peace group" which later joined the Reuther camp. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers rallied 22 smaller unions into a Haywood faction that quickly became known as the "Small Businessmen's Assn." (Throughout the convention "Mr." took the place of traditional "Brother.") Quill offered publicly only the argument that Haywood would make no changes; Reuther men argued only that their candidate was "young" and "dynamic."

A QUESTION OF JOBS: Delegates talked in the lobby mainly of staff jobs (fear of losing or hope of keeping them). One delegate of a small union told the GUARDIAN his problem:

> "Both auto and steel chipped in heavily on our last strike. We can't afford to antagonize anybody. We'll split down the middle: two for Haywood, two for Reuther, and the fifth man will stay undecided until voting time."

The election was decided on Wednesday when Oil and Rubber which had joined the Small Businessmen's Assn. switched to Reuther. Thursday's roll-call election which put Reuther on the throne routinely re-elected all incumbent officers, vice-president, exec. board members. Only secy.-treas. James Carey, always unpopular, received scattered boos and hisses in the vote that restored him to office "by unanimous acclamation."

TOO LATE FOR T-H: Though U. S. labor faced a wage-cutting offensive and the twin prospects of war and depression, these were scarcely convention business. Maritime's Joseph Curran read a score of resolutions on topics from "Anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia" (con) to "The Puerto Rican Commonwealth" (pro) against a din of conversation that at times left him scarcely audible. Somewhere amid the din the Smith and McCarran Acts were opposed for the record. When the timetable called for elections, the resolutions still unread (including those on Taft-Hartley and union organization) were referred to the executive without the routine of unanimous approval.

Few delegates took the floor. (An observer from a European trade union privately asked the GUARDIAN when the delegates would queue up at the microphones to have their say. They didn't.) But a civil rights resolution brought some to their feet. Packinghouse vice-pres. Russell Lasley asked why the usual clause denouncing discrimination "at the plant gate" (hiring) had been omitted. He brought in the first word of shop experience, detailing UPW's fight at Swift. The clause was restored, the "oversight" apologized for.

William Crawford of the Georgia State CIO Council told of CIO's first interracial banquet on Atlanta municipal property and added:

> "To CIO leaders in the South I say, 'It is time to quit saying it can't be done.' "

John Riffe, head of CIO's Southern organizing drive, said of discrimination:

> "I know some of our local union people and our representatives are afraid of this issue. They back away from it."

CAUTIOUS ON UNITY: Though AFL's new pres. George Meany had offered to negotiate unity with CIO, the idea was acclaimed less by CIO officers than by its guest speakers: Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), Secy. of Labor Maurice Tobin, Averell Harriman, NAACP's Thurgood Marshall, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson (who won the warmest ovation). CIO formally agreed to activate its dead-letter committee to negotiate with AFL leaders, but officials were quick to toss cold water. Haywood was for unity but warned of "a Munich." Emil Rieve said:

JAMES B. CAREY
and the ghost of Phil Murray

> "But let's not kid ourselves. Unity in itself is meaningless unless that unity stands for something. . . . Frankly there is no basis [in previous CIO-AFL negotiations] for unity . . . despite all the public pronouncements."

Reuther, favoring unity, said he would not "sacrifice principle for expediency."

LABOR PARTY! WHAT'S THAT? From the floor, ex-miner Anthony Federoff of the Govt. and Civic Workers offered an amendment to the brief pro-unity resolution, calling for talks with the United Mine Workers too. Without explanation Haywood, presiding, ruled the amendment could not be offered.

Nobody hinted at a labor party. Delegates when asked seemed never to have heard of the possibility, treated it as irrelevant.

The convention gave few clues to U. S. labor's mood. Of the 600 delegates, less than one-sixth work in shops. Of CIO's women (roughly one-fourth of the membership) about 15 were delegates. Constituencies for each delegate were admittedly inflated, so that the total vote came to 5,692,204 though CIO's membership is officially estimated at little more than 4,000,000.

In some ways, at least,, CIO had grown closer to the AFL.

Peace outlook dim

(Continued from Page 1)

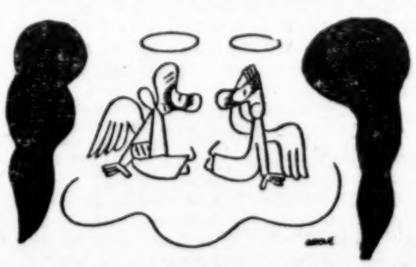
abstained, and Guatemala, Haiti, Lebanon and Liberia delegates were discreetly absent. The vote against Moscow's proposals for immediate cease-fire and settlement of all outstanding issues by an 11-power commission was 40-5.

Before the vote on the Indian and Soviet resolutions, Assembly pres. Lester Pearson of Canada had already received cables from N. Korea's and China's Foreign Ministers, Pak Hen En and Chou En-lai, unreservedly supporting the Soviet proposals. Chou added that in any event POW repatriation must be in accordance with the Geneva convention of 1949; this was an "unshakable principle," and any other POW proposal was "unjustifiable and against humanity."

Nevertheless, Pearson cabled Chou at the week-end urging China's acceptance of the Indian proposals, referring to "fundamental humanitarian instincts" and "inescapable moral obligation" in connection with India's proposal contravening the convention.

FORCE IN KOJE ISLAND: If there was no meeting of minds on a definition of "humanitarian morality," few could fail to see the unreality of the whole procedure: a 54-nation vote for a resolution—which both original sides had already rejected—to end what started as a civil war. India's Krishna Menon, urging Soviet support of his resolution, admitted his government knew of the "Chinese objections," but mentioned neither the objections nor how his government had met them.

The U.S.S.R.'s Vishinsky was unmoved, pointing out that while Menon continued to insist on "no forcible detention or repatriation" of POW's, force had already been used by the U. S. on POW's in Koje Island. He referred to a Toronto **Star Weekly** article by its correspondent William Stevenson, who had accompanied Britain's top UN delegate Selwyn Lloyd to the Koje POW camps. Stevenson reported that Chiang Chinese and members of the S. Korea Anti-Communist League (modeled on



Canard Enchaine, Paris
"You mean they still don't know if it was A or H?"

the Hitler Youth) were terrorizing N. Korean and Chinese POW's into declaring their refusal to go home. Vishinsky wondered why Lloyd did not mention this in his report to UN. Lloyd replied that his report referred to his experiences in Pusan, not in Koje.

GLOBAL BLOCKADE? Bellicose suggestions and speculations continued in the press. **U. S. News** (12/5) thought "large numbers of Filippinos might be available" to fight in Korea, and that not only a blockade of China but of the Suez Canal—to prevent shipments to China—might be possible. Both the **NYT** (12/1) and **Wall St. Journal** (12/4) reported the possibility of the U. S. presenting "the Communists with a fait accompli" by immediately releasing N. Korean and Chinese POW's who "won't go home." **Kiplinger's** Washington

(Continued on Page 4)

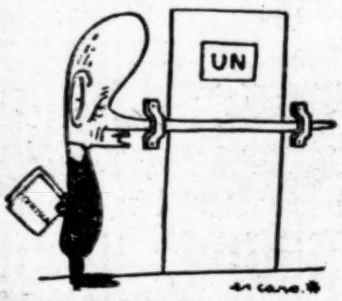
THE PRAGUE TRIALS

The stories on the recent trials in Prague which have appeared in the U. S. press were based exclusively on reports from Vienna. The GUARDIAN has received new and interesting material, some of it from our own Prague correspondent, which will be contained in a full report on the trials in next week's issue. The report will take up the charges of anti-Semitism which have been made against the Czech government, the question of American espionage and the links to previous trials in Eastern Europe.

(Continued from Page 3)

newsletter concluded from facts available that Eisenhower was likely to propose intensification, perhaps extension, of the war (11/29).

With the U. S., Mexican and Peruvian resolutions on Korea still on UN's agenda, Indonesia and Iran reserved the right to offer their resolutions and the U. S. S. R. to present a new one.



TUNISIAN QUESTION Liberation, Paris

Nations split on complaints from Africa

THE 60-nation UN Trusteeship Committee heard an eloquent plea by Kirilo Japhet, representing the Wa-Meru tribe in Britain's E. African trust territory Tanganyika, concerning the land forcibly taken from the tribe and given to European settlers. The committee passed a resolution calling on Britain to restore the land.

The resolution was submitted by El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. It was approved, after bitter debate, despite the opposition of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, S. Africa, Britain, U. S. and Uruguay.

FRENCH AFRICA FERMENT: In the Political Committee, debate (boycotted by France) began on a resolution by 13 Arab-Asian nations on the French protectorate of Tunisia. The resolution called for reopening under UN supervision of negotiations between France and "the true representatives of the Tunisian people" for advance toward self-government.

As the debate began, news came of the assassination of Tunisian labor and political leader Farhat Hached. Thousands of Tunisian workers joined in a three-day protest strike, and at the week-end "armed patrols of police and soldiers, accompanied by dogs, moved through the streets"; scattered reports of bombings and violence filtered through censorship; "at least eight" labor and nationalist leaders were arrested including Hached's successor as Tunisian labor federation leader. Paris denied reports "that the situation bordered on revolution," said the people were "relatively calm" (**NYT**, 12/7, 8).

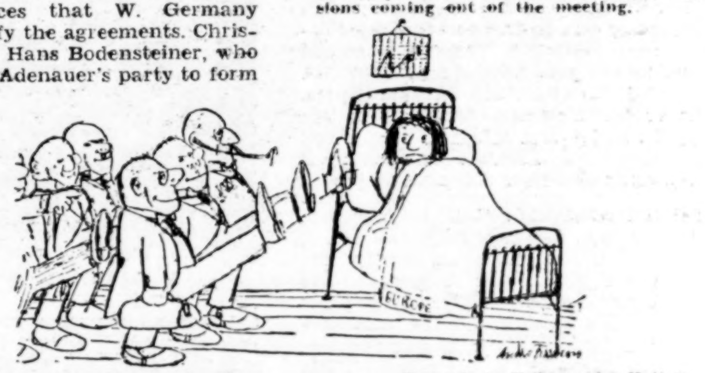
Meanwhile in Casablanca, Morocco (whose complaints against France come next on the UN Assembly agenda), a week-end general strike following Hached's assassination ended in mass battles with police and troops, with 7 Europeans, 3 Moroccan soldiers and "at least 40" Arabs reported dead.

Bonn stalls on rearming

IN Bonn, the W. German parliament approved parts of Washington's "peace contract" but postponed until January final reading of the agreements which would bring a rearmed W. Germany into the NATO alliance. The new setback to Chancellor Adenauer increased chances that W. Germany might not ratify the agreements. Christian Democrat Hans Bodensteiner, who resigned from Adenauer's party to form the new "neutralist" anti-militarization party with former Catholic Centrist Helena Wessel and former Adenauer Interior Minister Dr. Heinemann, told Paris' **Observateur** (11/12) that public opinion in favor of a united, neutral, sovereign Germany continues to grow.

For the first time since making its grandiose plans in Lisbon last spring, NATO's council was to meet in Paris Dec. 15, with cuts in their "European defense" contributions already announced by most member nations. From NATO headquarters in France, **NYT** (12/7) reported that a compromise in the Anglo-U. S. deadlock over a Mediterranean commander

> . . . may be one of the few major decisions coming out of the meeting.



"My God, here come the doctors!" Francois in Tribune des Nations

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THE 2D NATL. NEGRO LABOR CONFERENCE CONVENTION

They chalked up a year of tremendous achievement

WE FLY KOREA WHY NOT AMERICA?
JIM CROW AMERICAN AIRLINES
NEGRO

DELEGATES TAKE TIME OUT TO PICKET AGAINST AIRLINES' JIM-CROW
They marched from the meeting to the airlines' Cleveland HQ to demand hiring of Negro personnel

By Eugene Gordon

CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE caged-in feeling, as you rode among the shanties in Cleveland's Negro section with a ceiling of criss-crossed phone and power lines over rain-swabbed dirty streets, began to fade when you registered at convention headquarters—and got a choice among several good hotels.

You pictured Bob Taft and his brotherhood, the steel and rubber barons for whose profit a white and black legion toils in Ohio, as having meshed the wires into this low ceiling so Cleveland's Negroes couldn't stand straight. But the Natl. Negro Labor Council, to whose second convention you were one of 1,256 delegates converging from everywhere, was keeping its pledge of struggling "to protect our people against those forces who continue to deny us full citizenship."

"TO SEE WHAT WE CAN DO": It started the night of Nov. 21 in St. Matthew's ME Church, where Negroes and whites—women, youth, men and kids—crowded elbow to elbow in response to Cleveland NLC's invitation for all to hear "America's foremost freedom fighter" Paul Robeson and NNLC exec. secy. Coleman Young. The faces of the people were serious but happy. Conscious of the overtones of laughter as you talked with a brother or sister beside you, you realized your prison-camp feeling had faded as a nightmare at sunrise. Then you were standing with the crowd, singing "O say, can you see . . ." and "Lift every voice . . ."; and then you were sitting bowed, as one of the two Cleveland Negro ministers prayed:

> "We are met with fellow-workers around this nation of ours . . . to see what we can do as workers together to make this a better America. . . ."

The second preacher, Rev. O. D. Henry, chairman of the Baptist Ministers Conference Civic Committee, thanked NLC which "with the help of us ministers has found job opportunities for Negroes." He would pray for us "as you meet from day to day." A sister murmured:

> "Yes, Lord, we'll pray, but we'll keep on struggling too."

THE TRAIN MOVES: *The good Lord wouldn't scorn a little struggling help.* This notion was the spirit of the convention, where banner after banner, speaker after speaker, quoted Frederick Douglass:

> ". . . The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions yet made to her august claims have been born of earnest struggle. . . . If there is no struggle there is no progress. . . ."

Cleveland NLC chairman Bertram Washington—a big-bodied, slow-speaking man grown to middle age in the fight, but with youthful freshness in his solemn face—interrupted his presentation of Cleveland's newly-elected councilman to say sharply:

> "Stop that smoking, you up there in that last seat in the balcony! You're in the house of God!"

He cut into the applause, going on with his introduction of the stocky councilman who promised as a NLC member to fight in the city council for jobs and decent housing. And you felt with sudden excitement that NNLC embraced such persons as you'd hoped but hardly believed it would. Said Washington:

> "Enemies of labor and of the Negro people tried to prevent Negroes from coming to the founding convention last year. But we came. Freedom Train has moved down the main line. . . . The engineer, the trainman and the conductor are in their places as Freedom Train moves out."

ACHIEVEMENT: Over the noise of clapping, of chairs being set from rear to front along the aisles, of delegates and guests tramping in, you heard William Marshall's name added to the Resolutions Committee.

> "He played The Lord in 'Green Pastures.' Yes. And he played King Dick in that movie about the Haitian Revolution, 'Lydia Bailey.'"

You heard, amid further nominations, a woman's critical reminder that "not one of those committees you've read off has any women on it"—and you heard applause and apology and nominations of women.

Coleman Young—youthful and handsome enough himself to be a popular actor rather than an aggressive labor leader and national NLC officer—said he was "to deliver a report that was never to have been made." Why was that? "Timid Uncle Toms, in the labor movement and out, told us we couldn't possibly survive."

They tried to prove it. But, Young declared, NNLC's struggle would be ended "only by our victory over jim-crow." Progress toward that victory was marked during the past 12 months "by the Negro workers and their honest white allies" increasing the number of councils from two to 35 "across the nation." These locals have already set an extraordinary record of accomplishment.

PRODDING THE "ERRAND BOYS": Young said reaction and its errand boys—"Frank Crosswaith, UT, and Willard Townsend, UT (Uncle Tom, that is)" would rather drop dead than admit that progress came through struggle. Picketing with slogan-bearing sings, and shouting those slogans, "are too crude and radical" for the reluctant misleaders, but

> ". . . if the truth be known, we of the NNLC have more than once prodded our lethargic brothers to better themselves and, at least, to go through the motions of a struggle."

By such motions United Auto Workers (CIO)—after its leadership had slurred and slandered NNLC—got imitation FEPC's throughout its jurisdiction. These were based on imitation resolutions and programs that looked and sounded like those of NNLC except in militant reality. But

> ". . . we can't be talked to death. And the Negro people can't be talked free."

The crowded church applauded the vigorous young NNLC official's declaration that

> ". . . at least we've got Uncle Tom talking about civil rights again. . . . It won't be long before he has to take some real action, or find himself completely exposed as a phoney before the masses of Negro workers."

A MORALITY PLAY: An original one-act play by Oscar Brown—**The Scab,** "based on the attempts to 'lynch' Harold Ward, Intl. Harvester strike leader"—was presented. It was obviously the first play many of those eager-eyed, hand-clapping Baptists and Methodists in the church had ever seen; for all of us it was the first play on such a living issue—performed right in the pulpit, and showing why the good Lord now and then needs a little down-to-earth struggling against his enemy, Old Devil.

Union leaders and preachers were working together in Cleveland, chairman Washington said: "They want peace and we want peace." The long, loud applause grew with shouts and stamping when Robeson stepped forward to sing; it broke out again thunderously when, at the close of a brief talk, he shouted a pledge to fight with all his strength for Harold Ward; and again when Mrs. Ward, delicate but firm-voiced, came to the pulpit with her son Michael and said:

> "My husband is charged with murder. Yes, he has murdered—the boss' peace of mind."

In the street the rain had stopped; the tangle of moisture-beaded wires were no longer the roof of a cage. They were lines to hasten word of the arrival of the Freedom Train, to carry power and light into homes which will displace these slums; stringed instruments for the music and songs of the people's triumph.

(Mr. Gordon will outline NNLC's achievements, its program and call for nation-wide cooperation, in a forthcoming article.)

The Alien & Sedition Laws must be nullified again

On Dec. 24, 1952—Christmas Eve—the Walter-McCarran Law goes into final effect, legalizing political persecution of 14,000,000 Americans and setting up racist and discriminatory barriers to all future immigration to the United States.

Under the Walter-McCarran Law our 11,000,000 naturalized citizens and 3,000,000 non-citizens are placed in equal jeopardy of detention and deportation for past or present political views; and 26,000,000 Americans constituting their families may hold non-conformist views only at the risk of inviting denaturalization and/or deportation proceedings against their foreign-born parents and relatives.

The intent of the law against more than 25% of our population is thus clear: to render 40,000,000 American voices silent in the fight for peace and democracy.

The effect of the law against newcomers to our shores is to establish white supremacist and Nazi standards for admission, reducing immigration of non-white peoples to a trickle, closing our borders tighter against peoples discriminated against in the past but inviting a flow of Nazis, Fascists and other anti-democratic elements under the guise of setting up anti-Communist restrictions.

Confronted with the parent of all such restrictive U. S. laws, the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798, Thomas Jefferson on his accession to the Presidency in 1800, freed all those victimized by it and declared:

> "I discharged every person under punishment or prosecution under the sedition law, because I considered, and now consider, that law to be a nullity, as absolute and palpable as if Congress had ordered us to fall down and worship a golden calf."

UNTIL the Walter-McCarran Law can be similarly rendered a nullity, 40,000,000 Americans stand in great need of the assistance and protection of their native-born fellow Americans, to prevent victimization of our 14,000,000 foreign born under the law and to safeguard the constitutional rights of these and the 26,000,000 who make up their families.

Furthermore, a political campaign by all parties must be initiated to rid the nation of this iniquitous law and replace it with a humane, nondiscriminatory immigration policy establishing the rights of all foreign born on an equal footing with native-born Americans.

For these reasons the material on this and the following three pages is published on the eve of the effective date of the Walter-McCarran Law with the cooperation of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. **—THE EDITORS**

CHAPLIN

U.S. prestige suffered all over the world this autumn because of Atty-Gen. McGranery's action to bar the re-entry into this country of filmdom's most noted comedian, Charles Chaplin, pending a McCarran Act inquiry into his "subversive" activities.

On Sept. 17, Chaplin sailed for England. Two days later, while his ship was still at sea, McGranery issued his statement of intentions.

Meanwhile Chaplin's latest film **Limelight** opened to general acclaim in two Broadway theaters and a command performance in London.

The Walter-McCarran Law climaxes 154-year plot vs. U.S. liberty

By Abner Green

Exec. Secy., American Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born

THE Walter-McCarran Law culminates a drive to destroy the rights of foreign-born Americans which began 154 years ago.

In 1798 the Federalist administration enacted the Alien and Sedition Laws. Those laws provided that non-citizens could not live here except with the approval of the President; and that naturalized citizens could retain their rights only so long as they did not oppose or offend the political administration in power.

The Alien and Sedition Laws were simple and direct. The Walter-McCarran Law is more cumbersome and complicated—reflecting the relative changes made in our society during the past century. But, in effect, the 1952 law achieves the objectives of the 1798 law.

THE 150-YEAR THREAD: Reaction has always tried to re-establish the anti-democratic principles rejected under Jefferson in 1800, when the American people voted the Federalists out of office and voided the Alien and Sedition Laws. In the campaigns of the Know Nothings in 1850; in the activities of A. Mitchell Palmer in 1920; in the deportation activities of Secy. of Labor Doakes in 1930, can be seen the thread of reaction's efforts over a century and a half to encroach on the Bill of Rights and the liberties of foreign-born Americans.

Reaction has historically attempted to use the foreign-born as a scapegoat to confuse and divert the people during periods of economic and political crisis, and to establish legal and political proceedings which could be turned against all Americans.

In each crisis, reaction advanced to some degree. In World War I, Congress passed over President Wilson's veto the first omnibus political deportation law: the Act of Oct. 16, 1918, providing for deportation of non-citizens who were members of organizations that advocated "overthrow of the government by force and violence."

ABNER GREEN
History and scapegoats

IT'S SMART TO BE NORDIC: This was the first general law punishing non-citizens for their beliefs. It helped make possible the enactment in 1924 of the second omnibus immigration law—the National Origins Quota Law—establishing discrimination as a part of immigration policy. The 1924 law favored the so-called Anglo-Saxon and Nordic immigration and discriminated against immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe, the Far East and the rest of the world.

Then came the Alien Registration Act of 1940, setting apart all non-citizens in the U.S. for special discriminatory treatment—to be fingerprinted and registered like common criminals. This is the famous Smith Act, special provisions of which are now being used to jail Communist Party leaders and others.

The omnibus Walter-McCarran Law of 1952 includes among its provisions the 1918, 1924, and 1940 laws, as well as the deportation provisions of the 1950 McCarran Law and some additional features overlooked in 1950.

"ALIENS" ARE DIFFERENT: The fight against these reactionary inroads has always been weakened—in the past as well as today—by the democratic forces' failure to defend the political rights of freedom of speech and belief of the non-citizen. The democratic forces have invariably submitted to—and some even accept-

(Continued on Page 8)

Truman Commission finds nationwide opposition to law

THE Walter-McCarran Law was passed by Congress over President Truman's veto on June 27, 1952. But despite the veto and vigorous opposition by Sen. Lehman (D-N.Y.) and other northern Democrats, the law was recognized widely as an Administration measure because of the sponsorship of Sen. McCarran and the cooperation of the Justice Dept. in preparing its provisions.

On Sept. 4, in the final innings of the 1952 campaign, the President set up a special commission to hold regional hearings to

> . . . study and evaluate the immigration and naturalization policies of the United States.

The Commission promptly held hearings in eleven pricipal cities, found almost 100% opposition to the Walter-McCarran Law. Some of the comments follow:

Boston

ARCHBISHOP RICHARD J. CUSHING, Roman Catholic: "Un-American and un-Christian."

RABBI JUDAH NADICH: "Legislation of codification of xenophobia is a national disgrace."

Chicago

PROF. EDWARD A. SHILS, University of Chicago, reported that 200 scientists had been prohibited from entering the U.S. in recent years, evoking protests from the Association of Atomic Scientists.

ATT'Y MAX SWIREN, representing 23 Jewish organizations: "Relegates the naturalized citizen to a secondary position, where exercise of freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution would jeopardize precious citizenship."

Cleveland

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Temple of Cleveland; REV. ELWIN A. MILLER, Lutheran Society of Western Pennsylvania; DR. EDWIN A. BROWN, American Civil Liberties Union of Cleveland; PROF. OLIVER C. SCHROEDER JR., Western Reserve University, joined with 25 speakers from three states to attack the new law. Said Rev. Miller: "It is the mixing of old world cultures that has created what we call our American culture."

Detroit

AFL and CIO joined in protests by representatives of 35 organizations.

Los Angeles

REV. FREDERICK A. SMITH, exec. secy., Lutheran Welfare Council of S. Calif.: ". . .denies certain people the right to enter or serve the U.S."

DR. FOREST C. WEIR, exec. dir. Church Federation of L. A.: "It is highly important that immigration laws correspond to democratic American traditions instead of capitulating to temporary hysterias."

New York

SEN. HERBERT H. LEHMAN: "I think it is intolerable that naturalized citizens should be subjected to a different set of laws than native born citizens."

REED LEWIS, Common Council for American Unity: "Thoroughly un-American."

St. Louis

MSGR. L. G. LIGUTTI, exec. dir., National Catholic Rural Life Conference (commenting on the theory that influx of immigration hurts welfare of people already here): "An economic fallacy."

REV. EDWARD D. AUCHARD, Grace Presbyterian Church: "Judicial protection must be given to the rights of individuals or the whole structure of civil rights for all of us may be threatened."

St. Paul

CHESTER GRAHAM, radio director, North Dakota Farm Machinery: "We should implement the Emma Lazarus inscription at the base of the Statue of Liberty."

RABBI W. GUNTHER PLAUTT, Minn. Jewish Council: "There is no room for any form of partial citizenship."

How the Walter-McCarran Law affects 14,000,000 foreign b

The Walter-McCarran Law is an omnibus measure combining and superseding all previously effective immigration and naturalization legislation.

Thus this essential body of federal law has become inextricably tied into an overall political measure designed to intimidate and repress all foreign-born people in the U. S. and their families.

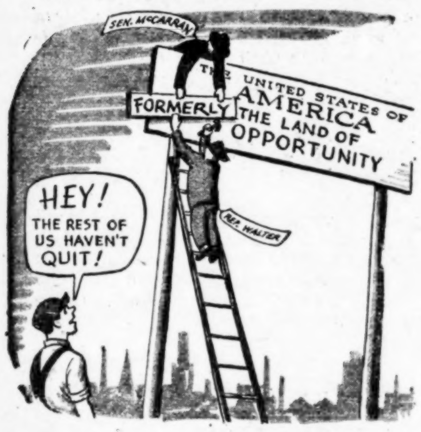
How the new law operates with respect to various groups and under its several procedures is set forth in the accompanying columns.

To replace the Walter-McCarran Law and to insure democratic policy and administ migration and naturalization. Committee for Protection of F the following reforms:

- **Immigration into the U. discrimination as to country of background, religious or politic**
- **Non-citizens sh[illegible] enjoy Bill of Rights, inclu[illegible] freed and association.**
- **Any non-citizen who has**

Immigration

(1) The annual quota of any quota area shall be one-sixth of one percent of the number of inhabitants in the Continental U. S. in 1920. (2) . . . the sum total of all quotas within the Asia-Pacific Triangle shall not exceed 2,000. (3) . . . not more than one hundred persons born in any one such colony . . . overseas from the governing body shall be chargeable to the quota of its governing country in any one year. (4) Aliens 'will be excluded] who the consular officer or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe seek to enter the U. S. solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the U. S.


SEN. McCARRAN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FORMERLY
THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY
REP. WALTER
HEY! THE REST OF US HAVEN'T QUIT!

CIO Economic Outlook

PRINCIPAL objection to the immigration provisions of the law is that they not only perpetuate but extend present discrimination. The law remains heavily loaded in favor of northern Europe while enabling only a trickle of immigration from the rest of Europe.

The Asia-Pacific triangle, with a specified quota of 2,000 entries annually, contains 1½ billion people, includes China, Japan and the Philippines as well as southeast Asia and a portion of India. A special provision admits 100 formerly-banned Japanese annually, but obviously at the expense of the whole rest of the area.

Negro immigration is similarly restricted. No African nation has more than the minimum quota of 100 a year, while colonies are allowed the same minimum but deductible from the quota of the parent nation. Thus British West Indies are restricted to 100 a year, deductible from Great Britain's quota of 65,000.

WHAT'S YOUR POLITICS? However, no quota is a guarantee that even the specified number will be admitted, unless applicants can pass muster under provision (4), left. This makes it possible for U. S. officials abroad to refuse visas to persons suspected of left-wing politics; or for whole national quotas to be unused because of "pro-Communist" government.

Registration

(1) Between Jan. 1 and 31 of each year, non-citizens must notify the Attorney General of their current address. Forms for this are available at local post-offices. (2) Within 10 days of changing one's address, the new address must be submitted, in writing, to the Attorney General. Forms will be made available at local post-offices. (3) Non-citizens must carry upon their persons, at all time, any certificate of registration issued them by the Attorney General. (4) Non-citizens, 14 years and over, who have not been registered and fingerprinted under provisions of the Alien Registration Act of 1940, must present themselves, in person, for registration and fingerprinting. Failure to comply with any one of these provisions results in penalties from one month to six months in jail, depending on the offense, plus deportation.

THE Alien Registration Act of 1940 (Smith Act) required registration and fingerprinting of all non-citizens, 14 years and over. The 1950 McCarran Act added the requirement of annual registration. The 1952 Walter-McCarran Law continues all these provisions and further requires that non-citizens at all times carry on their persons certificates of alien registration.

Another section of the law sets up a central agency to turn over to the Attorney-General the name of any non-citizen applying for a social security card.

Naturalization

To become a naturalized citizen, one must have "the ability to read, write and speak" English words in "ordinary usage," excepting those "physically unable to comply," or who are over 50 and have lived in the U. S. more than 20 years. Members or affiliates of organizations required to register under the 1950 McCarran Act cannot be naturalized. (As yet there is no final order against any organization requiring it to register.) Membership or affiliation within 10 years preceding filing of a petition for naturalization in any such organization bars naturalization. Petitioners for naturalization must prove "good moral character." Necessity of filing a declaration of intention to become a citizen, commonly known as filing first papers, has been done away with.

THIS IS ELLIS ISLAND
Serving often as a floating concentration camp

Denaturalization

Grounds for revocation of citizenship are:

(1) Concealment of a material fact. (2) Wilful misrepresentation. (3) Refusal to testify before a Congressional committee within 10 years after naturalization concerning subversive activities, for which refusal citizen is convicted of contempt. (4) Joining or affiliating within five years after naturalization an organization which was proscribed at the time of naturalization. (5) Conviction for unlawful procurement of citizenship.

IN the Schneiderman decision in 1943, Supreme Court ruled that lower courts had acted improperly when they revoked the citizenship of William Schneiderman, Communist, 12 years after it had been granted.

The Walter-McCarran Law reverses the Supreme Court and paves the way for naturalized citizens to lose citizenship, as the first step toward deportation for exercising democratic rights.

THE TUTEUR CASE: Charles Tuteur fled his native Germany in 1931 after having been stripped of German citizenship. He was forced into exile because the Nazis discovered three "forbidden" books in his home.

On Jan. 2, 1945, Tuteur became an American citizen. Now, seven years later, he faces revocation of his citizenship because his application did not mention that he read three publications proscribed by the U. S. Justice Dept.: the **New Masses**, the **New World**, and the **Peoples World**.

More than 1,200 naturalized citizens face revocation of citizenship for political reasons. Proceedings have begun against more than 20.

The denaturalization section of the law bars citizenship to any persons challenged by the Justice Dept. The law fails to define "affiliation with." It leaves the door wide open for arbitrary determinations. Mere attendance at a meeting may be construed as "affiliation."

Deportation

The following are grounds for deportation: (1) "Aliens who . . . the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe . . . solely, principally, or incidentally . . . engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States." (2) Failure to file notice of change of address within 10 days. (3) Conviction for filing a false statement. (4) Conviction under Alien Registration Act of 1940. (5) Anarchists. (6) Members of the Communist Party, successor or affiliate, or of a totalitarian group. (7) Member of an organization required to register under the 1950 McCarran Law, unless shown to have no knowledge of the character of the organization.

MORE than 275 non-citizens have been arrested in deportation proceedings under the 1950 McCarran Law because of their political beliefs. The Walter-McCarran Law continues the 1950 deportation provisions. Among the 275 are war veterans and parents whose sons are in Korea.

An example is Louis Ragni of Detroit, whose son Joseph, a marine combat soldier, wrote President Truman:

> **Surely I can expect better treatment than to have my father deported while I'm over here fighting for our country, which is as dear to my father as it is to me or any other good American.**

Forty of the 275 are women—many mothers and grandmothers.

THE MARTINEZ CASE: Typical case is that of Mexican-born Refugio Martinez, whose plight will be argued soon before the Supreme Court. On the [illegible]tional staff of the United Packingho[illegible] Workers (CIO) in 1939, he was a key figure in organizing Swift, Armour and Wilson. The charge against him is that in 1931 or 1932, he paid 50c dues to the Communist Party. The union paper, the **Packinghouse Worker**, declared:

> **. . . The obvious aim of the deportation of Brother Martinez is to be punishment for such activity [organizing packinghouse workers] and the intimidation of foreign-born and Mexican workers generally who have been constantly discriminated against.**

Bail

The Walter-McCarran Law provides that any non-citizen "taken into custody may, in the discretion of the Attorney General, and pending . . . final determination of deportability, (1) be continued in custody; or (2) be released under bond in the amount of not less than $500 with security approval by the Attorney General . . . ; or (3) be released on conditional parole." In addition, the Attorney General is given the power to revoke bond or parole, and the non-citizen can be returned to custody and detained until final determination of deportability, at the end of which time he can be held without bail for an additional six months. . . .

NOT only can bail be denied non-citizens before a finding of guilt has been made, but mere arrest in deportation proceedings can mean indefinite imprisonment in jail without bail. With "detention centers" being readied throughout the nation and the Just[illegible] Dept. on record to institute deportati[illegible] proceedings against 3,400 non-citizens, there can be no doubt that the Walter-McCarran Law is the police-state vehicle for filling concentration camps.

These pages were prepared in cooperation with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born by the editors of NATIONAL GUARDIAN, the progressive newsweekly, 17 Murray St., New York 7. $2 a year by subscription.

gn born, their families, labor and the Negro people in America

d administration for future im- ralization laws, the American ction of Foreign Born proposes s:

to the U.S. should be without country of birth, color or racial or political belief.

enjoy the full benefits of the freed[illegible]of thought, speech

n who has lived in the U.S. for two years, provided entry was in accordance with law, should be permitted to become a U.S. citizen by appearing in open court, taking an oath of allegiance.

- **No naturalized citizen should be threatened with loss of citizenship unless obtained by clear fraud.**
- **No non-citizen who has lived legally in the U.S. for five years or more should be subjected to deportation for any reason whatsoever.**
- **The Immigration and Naturalization Service should be separated from the Dept. of Justice and established as an independent agency of government.**

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Parole

"Any alien, against whom a final order of deportation . . . has been outstanding for more than six months, shall, pending eventual deportation, be subject to supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. Such regulations shall include provisions which will require any alien subject to supervision (1) to appear from time to time before an immigration officer for identification; (2) to submit, if necessary, to medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of the U.S. (3) to give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities, and such other information, whether or not related to the foregoing, as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his conduct or activities as are prescribed by the Attorney General in his case."

THE law further provides:

"Any alien who shall . . . fail to appear or to give information or submit to medical or psychiatric examination if required . . . shall upon conviction . . . be fined not more than $1,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than one y[illegible] or both."

[illegible]e immigration officer may ask a parolee questions about the activity of others and require answers under threat of fines and jail.

Thus the Walter-McCarran Law can require a parolee to become an informer as the price of liberty.

Labor

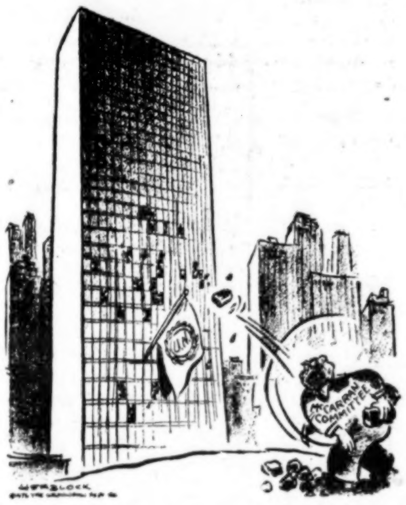
SEVEN leaders and members of Alaska Cannery Workers Union, Local 37 of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, have had deportation proceedings initiated against them. One, Roman Pisito, of Spokane, Wash., faces revocation of citizenship.

West coast immigration officials have declared intention to use Walter-McCarran immigration provisions to ban travel to and from Alaska. The livelihood of Local 37 members depends on[illegible]ing to Alaska to work and then re[illegible]ing. Most are Philippine-Americans who have won the hatred of cannery bosses by raising wages from $25 monthly to $225.

Before Philippine independence, they were U.S. nationals. Today they are considered non-citizens and therefore deportable.

WARNING FOR LABOR: The utilization of this law in collusion with cannery bosses to wreck the local has foreboding for all labor. A direct anti-labor threat is the power given to petty government officials to arrest, without warrant, any person on charges of being a non-citizen in this country in violation of law. This could be used wholesale against picketlines.

Intention to use the law to intimidate and harass trade unionists is clear from the fact that more than two-thirds of the persons currently facing deportation are past or present members or leaders of the trade union movement. Added to the Smith Act and Taft-Hartley, Walter-McCarran completes the necessary artillery for the Justice Dept. to unleash its most furious barrage against labor since the Palmer Raids of the 1920's.



Herblock in Washington Post

"Why don't you go back where you came from?"

W. E. B. DuBOIS

'Wake up America and dare to think'

By W. E. B. DuBois

(from his latest book, *"In Battle for Peace"*)

. . . If democracy is to survive in modern culture and in this vaunted "Land of the Free" and leader of "free nations," the right to think and to speak; the right to know what others are thinking, particularly to know opinion in that Europe which, despite our provincial and vulgar boasting and the Golgotha of world wars, is still our main source of science and culture—this democratic right of freedom of thought and speech must be preserved from Truman and McGranery*; McCarran and Smith; from McCarthy and little Georgia Wood leading the reactionary slave South, or America is dead.

• • •

. . . Today there is no path of human progress which a so-called "free democracy" of the West can advocate without adopting at least a part of the program of Socialists and Communists. There is no socialist or communist program which does not advocate use of capital and individual enterprise as freely as is consistent with real social progress. I refuse therefore to be diverted from what I think is right, because someone charges that my program is socialistic or communistic. No program of human progress can escape this charge, for it is true.

• • •

I do not believe that loyalty to the United States involves hatred for other peoples, nor will I promise to support my country "Right or Wrong." I will defend this country when it is right. I will condemn it when it is wrong. If, for instance, during the Civil War, I had lived in Georgia as I did for a quarter of a century after emancipation, and if by law I had been compelled to fight for slavery or die, I would have died.

• • •

As a citizen of the world as well as of the United States of America, I claim the right to know and think and tell the truth as I see it. . . . While I am and expect to be a loyal citizen of the United States, I also respect and admire the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . I do not regard the Soviet Union as perfect, but . . . the crimes of mankind are due to no one religion, system of government or economic doctrine. They will never be corrected by force but by moral character. . . .

• • •

Blessed are the Peacemakers for they shall be called Communists. Is this shame for the Peacemakers or praise for the Communists? Accursed are the Communists, for they claim to be Peacemakers. Is this shame for the Communists or praise for the Peacemakers? This is the paradox which faces America.

• • •

Without the help of the trade unionists, white and black, without the Progressives and radicals, without Socialists and Communists and lovers of peace all over the world, my voice would now be stilled forever.

• • •

Wake up, America. Your liberties are being stolen before your very eyes. What Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln fought for, Truman, Acheson and McGranery* are striving desperately to nullify. Wake up, Americans, and dare to think and say and do. Dare to cry: No More War!

---

* McGrath in the original—Ed.

Rauel Mugo Gatheru and the Justice Dept.

AMONG the 5,000,000 Africans of Kenya there are just six college graduates; the British administration frowns on schooling abroad of Africans because such schooling leads to "Gold Coastism"—movements for democracy, equality and self-government. But young Rauel Mugo Gatheru was determined to get an education. In 1948 he managed to receive a scholarship at Roosevelt College in Chicago, but Kenya's Director of Intelligence and Security denied him a "good conduct certificate" without which he could not get a visa. Gatheru had once written letters to the white newspaper asking when Africans would be allowed to vote, given better schools.

As a British subject he didn't need a visa to India, so he went there and studied a year. Then he went to England where good conduct certificates are not needed; he obtained a six-months visitor's visa to the U.S.

KIKUYU, KEEP OUT: Gatheru spent a summer at Roosevelt College, got a student's visa, studied for a year at Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune's school in Florida, went on to Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. The school is regarded in Africa as a "fountain-head" of Gold Coastism.

As he was beginning his junior year this fall he was visited by a Justice Dept. agent from Washington, put through a four-hour grilling. He was asked about African leaders in Kenya, his attitude toward the Korean war, the identity of U.S. Negroes who had aided him. On Nov. 5 a letter from the Immigration & Naturalization Service ordered him to leave the country within 30 days or be deported. No reason was given at the time.

ELLIS ISLAND, BRITISH STYLE

Africans in cages in Kenya

Last week Gatheru's deadline for voluntary departure ran out, but he was still here. A Lincoln student-faculty committee headed by Asst. History Prof. Thomas M. Jones had been formed to defend him; it charged that "the British Colonial Office was behind the move to deport Mr. Gatheru because he was a member of the Kikuyu tribe" (N. Y. **Times**, 12/5). (The British charge the Kikuyu tribe with leading the "Mau Mau terror" against whites and Africans who cooperate with them, but Gatheru does not believe in the principle of direct action.) The college committee was raising a defense fund, retained a law firm to fight the deportation.

DOES IT? From Washington last week a Justice Dept. spokesman gave a belated explanation of its order: Gatheru not only obtained a passport fraudulently by concealing the fact he had earlier been denied one, but

> "... in addition we also have confidential information that makes him deportable under the Internal Security Act."

St. Clair Drake, a Roosevelt faculty member who knows Gatheru well, wrote in **The Nation** (11/29):

> The Kenya authorities know that Gatheru is neither Mau Mauist nor communist. Are they simply determined that he shall not graduate from Lincoln? Or could it be that the American immigration officials cannot distinguish Gold Coastism from communism and have ordered Gatheru deported as a "subversive"? Mugo-son-of-Gatheru is waiting to see whether the Statue of Liberty means what he thought it meant.

What every person of foreign birth should know about his rights under the law

By George W. Crockett Jr.
Counsel, Michigan CPFB

(Excerpts from the pamphlet "Rights of the Foreign Born.")

THE best general legal advice that can be given to the alien is that given by the late Supreme Court Justice Murphy:

> "... Once an alien lawfully enters and resides in this country, he becomes invested with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people within our borders. Such rights include those protected by the First and Fifth Amendments and by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. None of these provisions acknowledges any distinction between citizens and resident aliens. They extend their inalienable privileges to all 'persons' and guard against encroachment on these rights by Federal or State authority. . . ."

In recent months the Immigration and Naturalization Service (the federal agency concerned with persons of foreign birth) has sent letters to large numbers of aliens and naturalized citizens asking them to come to the local Immigration Office for an interview concerning their immigration status. These letters and interviews are frequently the first move in the Service's effort to deport or denaturalize a person of foreign birth. The mere receipt of such a letter tends to cause uneasiness which may or may not be justified.

ARCHBISHOP CUSHING
Un-American to him (see p. 5)

IT'S NOT AN ORDER: The alien should understand first and foremost that these "official" letters are not orders; they are invitations which may be accepted by him or rejected—and no penalty can be imposed upon anyone for failure to accept the invitation voluntarily for such an interview. The alien or anyone on his behalf can write or phone the local Immigration Office for a clearer statement of what it is they want of him; or, if he prefers, he can ignore the letter entirely and wait for a formal order.

Before deciding whether he will or will not accept the invitation, the alien should first talk with an attorney or a civil rights organization having some knowledge of such matters.

An alien who willingly goes in without a lawyer and testifies or makes a statement at such an interview, does so at his own risk. And since he is likely to be completely unaware of his legal rights, this risk may prove to be a very serious one.

Where to Get Help

Any person who has problems arising out of foreign birth may receive assistance, without charge, by writing, telephoning or visiting any of the offices listed below:

New York: American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y.

Detroit: 1442 Griswold—Rm. 303.

Cleveland: 5103 Euclid Av.—Rm. 7.

Chicago: 431 South Dearborn St.—Rm. 325.

Minneapolis: 310 East Hennepin Av.—Rm. 3.

Seattle: Eitel Bldg.—Rm. 610

Portland: Davis Bldg.—Rm. 322.

San Francisco: 228 McAllister—Rm. 211.

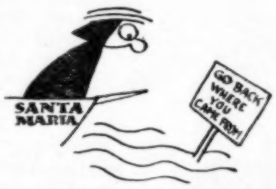
Los Angeles: 326 W. 3rd St.—Rm. 312.

WHAT TO WORRY ABOUT: Failure to comply with a valid subpena issued by the Immigration Service may have serious consequences. But the mere receipt of a subpena in such cases is no cause for alarm. The Immigration Service itself has no authority to compel anyone to respond to its subpena. It must first seek the aid and approval of the Court. It is at this point that the alien's attorney will assert his client's constitutional rights and will challenge the validity of the subpena and the authority of the Service to issue the subpena.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS: A naturalized citizen has all the rights that a native-born citizen enjoys. Once a person becomes a citizen, he has no greater or different responsibility to the Immigration Service than has a native-born citizen.

The only purpose for an interview with a naturalized citizen is to enable the Immigration Service to discover and develop some basis for instituting denaturalization proceedings against him, or to make him a "stoolpigeon."

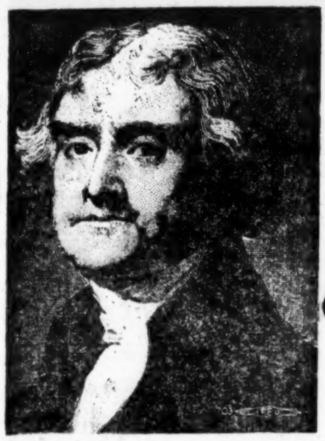
WHAT IS LOYALTY: Our foreign-born resident should be advised that loyalty to our Government does not mean blind obedience to the wishes of every Government employe in a uniform. Loyalty to our Government means loyalty to our Constitution and to the people of the U. S.


SANTA MARIA
GO BACK WHERE YOU CAME FROM

Our foreign born should understand, too, that notwithstanding the denial and violation of many of our civil rights today, ours is still a government of limited powers. We, the people, have placed these limits upon its powers precisely because we recognize the tendency of some Government employes and officers to exceed their constitutional authority. It is our duty as residents of a free country to insist that these limits be observed by our Government in every instance.

"The . . . alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather, has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey."

THOMAS JEFFERSON
(April 13, 1743—July 4, 1862)
On the Alien & Sedition Laws of 1798.



THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S STORY

21 years of service to the foreign-born

FOR 21 years the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has assisted thousands of foreign born Americans with problems arising from their foreign birth. For the last six years the heightened deportation drive has made necessary special activities to save hundreds of non-citizens from being separated from home and family.

Now there has been added to the committee's work the job of protecting the rights of naturalized citizens whose citizenship is in a precarious state because of the Walter-McCarran Law.

In Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, and in other areas cooperating committees have been set up to meet the growing needs of thousands in those cities. Various other committees among national groups and trade unions have been organized to defend one or more individuals.

During the last few years, Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (rt.) of Salt Lake City, has served as honorary chairman, and George B. Murphy Jr. and Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, of Wellesley College, as natl. co-chairmen.

THE WORKING STAFF: Abner Green, who has worked with the Committee for most of its 21 years, has been executive secretary for 10 years. Harriet Barron is administrative secretary and Dorothy Strange, naturalization aid director.

The Committee maintains that the attack on foreign-born Americans is a historical prelude to curtailing the rights of native born.

The Committee functions on voluntary contributions, both of the services of attorneys like the late Carol King and others, and of individuals who recognize its irreplaceable service toward preserving the rights of foreign-born. Through this work it contributes greatly toward establishing and maintaining democratic rights for all Americans.

Abner Green: 154-year plot against U.S. liberty

(Continued on Page 5)

ed—the propaganda of nationalism and chauvinism which regards the non-citizen as inferior, as a political "menace," as not entitled to equal rights, to be deprived of democratic liberties without "endangering" the Bill of Rights.

In 1924, Alfred E. Smith, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and many others vigorously fought the proposed National Origins Quota Law. But their fight was weakened by their failure to recognize that the discriminatory pattern had been established by the 1918 political deportation law, under which non-citizens were deprived of their democratic right to freedom of speech and belief.

One of the factors which made enactment of the Walter-McCarran Law possible was the American people's earlier acceptance of the anti-democratic principle that non-citizens could "safely" be treated differently, as expressed in the Alien Registration Act of 1940 (the Smith Act).

THE SPREADING GERM: The anti-democratic features of Walter-McCarran can be eliminated only if all its discriminatory provisions are nullified. As long as the American people tolerate social and political relations which force 3,000,000 non-citizens to live in virtual protective custody under police-state conditions, denied the equal protection of the Bill of Rights, then every area of American life will be infected with a reactionary virus.

The next victims of the so-called anti-alien hysteria are 11,000,000 naturalized American citizens, now to be allowed to retain their citizenship only so long as they do not exercise their citizenship rights—freedom of speech, belief, and association. Citizenship preserved by submitting to reaction becomes a meaningless ritual. Yet we can only restore the dignity of citizenship held by naturalized Americans, and preserve the rights of citizenship held by native-born Americans, if we succeed in re-establishing the liberties of non-citizen Americans, who are the first target of Walter-McCarran.

THE FBI'S COUSIN: A major stumbling block to re-establishing the rights of 3,000,000 non-citizens is the Immigration & Naturalization Service, dominated by the police agency of government, the Dept. of Justice.

The Service, as an administrative agency, is supposed to administer the law as passed by Congress. As an administrative agency dealing with human beings, it should be guided by humane and democratic considerations. But unfortunately the Service regards itself and acts as a punitive agency. Its proximity to the FBI has led it to adopt many of the FBI's hated and oppressive tactics. It has become completely dominated by an "anti-alien" attitude, and shows no concern for the welfare of the foreign-born or the status of democratic rights.

DANGER TO ALL: Despite Truman's veto and public opposition, the Justice Dept. played an important role in drafting the Walter-McCarran Law and getting it passed by Congress. Dangerous to civil rights as its provisions are, they become even more vicious in the hands of an Immigration & Naturalization Service which has set itself a course of harassing, intimidating and persecuting 14,000,000 foreign-born Americans.

America's treatment of its foreign-born has always been a barometer of the health of our democracy. The menace to non-citizens and naturalized citizens of the Walter-McCarran Law, coupled with the political activities of the Justice Dept., is serious. It is equally serious for every native citizen, since an attack on the liberties of the foreign-born historically presages an attack on the rights of the native-born and now threatens the very existence of our Bill of Rights.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

I am interested in helping the fight to defend the Bill of Rights. Please keep me informed of your work.

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CALENDAR

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Chicago

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE meets every Thursday nite, 8 p.m. 179 W. Washington St., Room 1006. For further information call CEntral 6-6720.

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SOLIDARITY XMAS PARTY for Smith Act victims' families. Sun., Dec 14, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt St. Auspices: Political Victims Welfare Committee.

New York

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Detroit

RALLY TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS—Sat., Dec. 20, 9 p.m., Mayfair Hall, 13305 Dexter. B. Z. Goldberg will speak on **"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ROSENBERG CASE."** Donation: 50c. Auspices: Detroit Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

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General

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Detroit

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D. N. Pritt's Analysis of the Rosenberg Case

published exclusively in the GUARDIAN (Nov. 20)

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Rosenberg protests

(Continued from Page 1)

increased. Columnist Leonard Lyons, who boasts of confidential sources, reported falsely that Mrs. Rosenberg's mother wants her daughter to "talk" but was barred from seeing her. Congressman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), slated to be the next head of the House Un-American Activities Committee, asked for a stay of execution on the ground that the victims might name others and save themselves.

ACLU vs. ACLU: The national office of the American Civil Liberties Union, which in recent months has drawn attention to its close working relationship with the FBI, was embarrassed. On Nov. 24 its New Haven affiliate, heavily weighted with Yale educators and scholars, publicly appealed for clemency for the Rosenbergs; last week it became unofficially known that the Boston affiliate had done likewise.

On Monday the Natl. ACLU formally stated it could find no issue of civil liberties involved in the case, and that the death sentences were

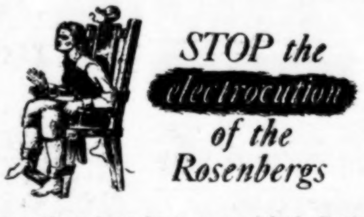
> . . . not so disproportionate to the severity of the crime as to indicate a denial of due process of law.

THE CRY FOR JUSTICE: There were stauncher voices in the land. Publisher and editor-in-chief Samuel B. Gach of the California **Jewish Voice** wrote:

> It is exactly nine months to the day that this writer charged that Judge Irving Kaufman was a victim of national hysteria—a scared Jew. And that that was why he handed down the bestial sentences of death to two Jews, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, for lesser crimes than [those] for which others, in times of sanity, have received comparatively light prison sentences . . . or have gone scot free. . . . You can still save the two Rosenbergs from brutal murder by wiring President Truman for clemency.

The **Social Questions Bulletin** of the Methodist Federation for Social Action wrote:

> It is not now a question of guilt or innocence. It is a question, especially for those who may think the Rosenbergs guilty, of taking their lives on a count for which no others have been so punished. England gave the atomic scientist Dr. May two to three years [Actually 6½—Ed. N.G.]; Fuchs, a more serious case, got less than a score. So did Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, who openly aided the enemy in wartime. The fairness of the trial can come up later, if there is a later. Now it is a question of life or death, of the constitutional right to escape cruel and unusual punishment which the Supreme Court tore up and threw out of the window when it refused to hear the Rosenberg appeal.
>
> Is this year to go out with the deathknell of the Bill of Rights sounding in our ears? If you want to do something to check this trend, request the President (while there is time) to commute the Rosenberg sentence to imprisonment. Then there will later be opportunity to determine finally the question of guilt so that justice may not fail.



Ward free as I-H frame-up explodes

DURING the recent bitter strike of the farm Equipment division of United Electrical Workers against Intl. Harvester, the company used scabs, red-scares, police action and the charge of murder against Harold Ward, Negro finance secy. of Local 108 FE-UE and active fighter for peace.

The union then charged that Ward's indictment for murder was a frame-up designed to break the union's resistance. He had also been accused of attacking another scab. Ward was tried twice—once for assault, once for murder. Last week he stood acquitted on both counts for lack of evidence.

When Ward came out of jail crowds sang: "Solidarity Forever." At the union hall, where hundreds came to shake Ward's hand, victory celebrations took on the fervor of a revival; his shopmates choked with emotion when they tried to speak. The union set Sat., Dec. 13, for a victory rally at Chicago's Labor Temple, on Monday will open the fight to win back his job.

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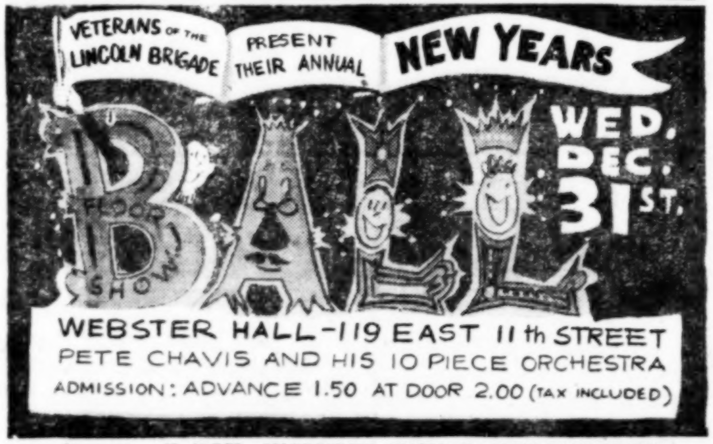
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HAVE YOU RENEWED?
SEE PAGE 2

Vito Marcantonio's 50th birthday

PUBLIC LIFE is littered with the faded reputations of once-promising men and women who, as they grew older, put comfort and convenience first, truth and justice second.

In our time there are not many public figures who fight on the side of truth regardless of the consequences to themselves. There are a few. Vilified by those who fear the truth, they are loved by those who know of their integrity, and will, in time, be honored by all Americans.

One such man in our time celebrates his 50th birthday this week: Vito Marcantonio—the man everybody calls "Marc."

SALT AND SPARKS: All who fight with and for the people have some salt of youth in them, whatever their age. Marc started political life with a shaker full, and in almost 30 years of political struggle has lost none of it. Wiser now, with years of rich experience behind him, he has still the energy, quick-wittedness and courage of the East Harlem youngster who set out to help make the American dream come true for all the people.

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Marc lives within a few blocks of the house where he was born—in the district Fiorello La Guardia represented in Congress before he became New York's most beloved mayor. At 22, while a law student, he managed the congressional campaign that sent the "Little Flower" to Washington. That was 1924, the year when an earlier Progressive Party nominated Robert M. La Follette for President. Marc cast his first Presidential vote for "Fighting Bob," the third party candidate. Ten years later, La Guardia nominated Marc to succeed him in Congress; the people liked the choice.

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It will not be long before the people break through the gang-up of the political bosses and send Marc back to Congress. His faith in the people is matched by their confidence in him — and that's bound to be a winning combination.

- **The GUARDIAN wishes Marc many happy returns of the day, and we think every reader will join us.**

Why not say it yourself by sending a holiday greeting card this year to the toughest scrapper for peace in America? Address him at American Labor Party, 17 Murray St., N.Y.C. 7.

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>
> We call upon Gen. Eisenhower and the Truman Administration to order the immediate resumption of negotiation at Panmunjom for direct negotiations between the belligerents on the POW issue, giving consideration to all the proposals made in the UN.

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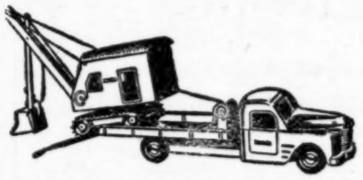

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GUARDIAN HOLIDAY CARDS

SEASONS
PEACE EARTH

A set of 8 different seasonal themes—silk screen (seriograph), hand-printed in 4 new colors. Each card is 5¼x6¾". The cards have been produced exclusively for GUARDIAN. Set of 8 cards with envelopes ....ppd. $1

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE ORDER BLANK

Quantity	Item	Size, Color, Description	Amount

TOTAL

(N. Y. C. buyers add 3% sales Tax)
Full payment must accompany all orders. Make checks, money orders payable to GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE. All shipping charges collect unless otherwise stated.

Name ....

Address ....

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE 17 Murray Street, New York 7

EXQUISITE IMPORTED LINENS

Below are listed some of the world's finest linens no longer available at department stores because of "cold war" trade restrictions. They make perfect holiday gifts and will delight any household.

FROM THE SOVIET UNION:

		Size	Price
No. R 4.	Pure linen, hemstitched, gold, green or blue	56x 68	$ 6.00
No. R 6.	Pure linen, hemstitched, in peach only	72x 72	7.50
No. R 10.	White on white, floral design, hemmed	56x108	10.50
No. R 12.	Closely woven linen from select combed flax with white on white floral design and blue border, with 6 napkins	60x 83	8.50

FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

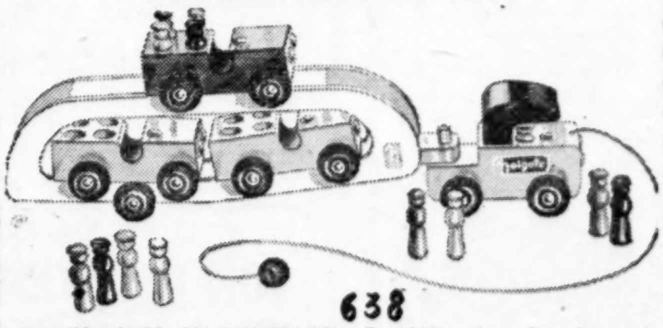
No. C 2.	Open work, 6 napkins, gold, green or white	52x 70	$ 8.50
No. CD 7.	White on white damask, 8 napkins, hemstitched	60x 90	15.00
No. CD 8.	White on white damask, 12 napkins, hemstitched	70x 108	23.00

HANDKERCHIEFS

No. 179.	Irish Linen Men's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 18"	$5.75 per doz.
No. 552.	Irish Linen Men's Handkerchiefs, hand rolled, 18"	6.25 per doz.
No. 759.	Irish Linen Ladies Handkerchiefs	6.25 per doz.
No. 800.	Irish Linen Ladies Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 11"	3.00 per doz.

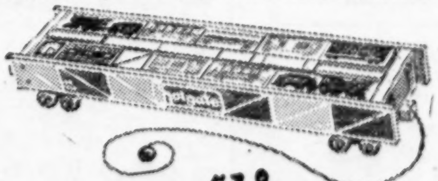
Postage and Handling Charges:
East of Mississippi—25c; West of Mississippi—50c

FAMOUS HOLGATE TOYS



638

No. 638. AUTO CONVOY TRAILER. For children from 2 to 8 years. Always popular because of action in loading and unloading of the three Jeeps. Good for imaginative play ....ppd. $5



538

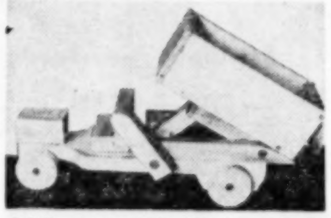
No. 538. For children 2 through 8 years. 38 blocks with 10 of them stencilled to represent railroad cars and equipment. Child can construct railroad station, freight house, other buildings as well as freight and passenger trains. In colorful "gondolacar" measuring 28" long. 2 engine blocks, 5 car blocks, 1 ticket office, 1 clock block, 1 tank car, 3 oblongs, 8 squares, 4 diagonals, 5 pillars, 5 columns, 1 Gothic arch, 1 half circle. ppd. $7.50

51 Gauge, 15 Denier
Box of 3 pairs...........ppd. $3
51 Gauge, 15 Denier, Black Seam
Box of 3 pairs.......ppd. $3.25
51 Gauge, 30 Denier
Box of 3 pairs.......ppd. $3.50
60 Gauge, 15 Denier
Box of 3 pairs.......ppd. $3.50
Specify Beige or Taupe

JET SKEETER

Safe, fast and strong. Equipped with 4 ball bearing wheels. No learning to balance. Has joy stick control. Steers by leaning ....ppd. $11

HEAVY DUTY DUMPER



Solidly constructed of birch, maple and poplar. Simple lever operates dump; tail gate opens automatically. In natural and bright colors. Woods sealed for indoor and outdoor use. 14½" x 6¼" x 6½" $4.95
plus 45c postage

KANCO BLADES

Unconditionally guaranteed. Made of the finest Swedish steel. Leather honed to perfection. Double-edge only.

130 Blades for $2
Specify Heavy or Thin
Xmas wrapping if desired.